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MISCELLANEOUS.

—575—

Politics of Europe.

Edinburgh, Oct. 13, 1821.—The Neapolitans are now tasting the bitter fruits of their dastardly conduct. Such of the liberal Deputies as have escaped judicial murder are sent off to languish out their lives in the dungeons of Austria, who has kindly undertaken to be at once jailor and executioner for FERDINAND. A private letter represents the kingdom of Naples as a prey to intestine convulsions. Parties of armed men, among whom are some of the late officers in the Patriot army, traverse the country, and keep the Austrians in continual occupation. Military law is rigorously enforced; and the peasants who are found with fire arms, or even found at distance from their residence, are punished with death. The Neapolitans were sadly mistaken if they expected to escape rigorous usage by a hasty submission. Had they been conquered after a brave resistance, the Austrians would have treated them with respect, as men whose vengeance was to be dreaded. As it is, they doubtless look upon the Neapolitans as creatures whose backs were made for the lash—whom it would be a waste of time and trouble to rule by any other means than fear, and fear alone. It has been the lot of this people to be governed both by the French and Spaniards; but the military of these nations were courtesy and liberality itself, compared with the semi-barbarians of Hungary and Galicia. To all the Italians, oppression could scarcely come in a more hideous shape than that of an Austrian corporal,—himself the most abject of slaves, equally taught to endure and inflict the most degrading punishments,—accustomed to silence all complaints with the cane,—and fully disposed, we may be sure, to shew less indulgence to a despised and subject race, than to his fellow slaves in blue and yellow.—There are natures so base, that they can only be kicked into courage; and it may be that nothing less than the discipline of the Austrian bamboo could stir up the elements of manhood in the degraded Neapolitans. In a good cause, better late than never; but if they seek redress now by force of arms, under how many disadvantages must they fight? They lost the auspicious moment when their force was organised—their country unviolated by a foreign foe—and their hearts united in a righteous cause; and now, with their chiefs banished, and themselves disarmed, they can only maintain a desultory and inefficient warfare in guerilla parties, against an enemy who occupies their strongholds, and has full possession of the resources of the kingdom. Their unarmed or half armed citizens and peasantry, driven to resistance by the insults and outrages of a brutal foreign soldiery, will be hunted down and butchered in hundreds. And ten times the blood may now be shed,—and perhaps shed in vain, in an attempt to expel their oppressors, which would have been required a few months back to save their country from conquest and dishonour. On the poor half-rational despot these things will make no impression. He deems it a greater degradation to be controlled by the free voice of his people, than to be a puppet in the hands of the Austrian commander; and thinks the preservation of his power cheaply purchased by the desolations of his dominions. Heaven and earth surely are sick of such enormities. To see the hopes of a nation laid prostrate, its most illustrious citizens put to death or banished, and the country made a scene of military violence, that Legitimacy may slumber undisturbed in the possession of abused power, is indeed a mortifying spectacle. When the Board of Despots could transact such things in the face of day, and avow their motives, they did indeed put a mark of degradation on the nations of Europe.

The Irish golden age has already passed away like a vision of the night. The new Lord Mayor JAMES could not resist gracing his inauguration with the standing factious toast, "The immortal memory," varied a little in the expression; the loyal, including the Lord Lieutenant, could not resist drinking it with an enthusiasm which told most audibly that party furor was unsubdued; and the liberaux are mortified to find, that after immolating their feelings to the vanity of Lord LONDONDERRY, and suing for their rights *in forma pauperis*, all their hopes are blown in the air. Truly, it is nothing more than a ridiculous business—brought to a ridiculous conclusion. Irish credulity seems to have believed that a Prince's eye, with supernatural charm, could conjure brotherly kindness out of enmity, and harmony out of confusion. They saw Orangemen entrenched three deep round the throne; and without the promise or prospect of one boon being granted, or one grievance removed, they abandoned themselves to transports of joy, as if the wrongs of Ireland were to be rectified by the King drinking a "glass of Irish whisky punch!" When men hope to do kind offices to others, they come in auspicious company. A Prince coming to regenerate Ireland, attended by Lords LONDONDERRY and SIDMOUTH! who but Irishmen could have expected to see a millennium introduced through the agency of such ministering spirits?

The Spanish army in Mexico has deposed the Viceroy APODACA, and supplied his place by one of its own officers. The proclamation issued on the occasion alleges, that the late Viceroy wanted the decision requisite in the *critical situation of the colony*. What is meant by this may be collected from the work of Mr. ROBINSON, who informs us, that APODACA put an end, as far as he was able, to the inhuman murders committed in cold blood upon the Indians under his predecessors. His dismissal is, therefore, most probably, the prelude to new horrors and barbarities in that unhappy country. But cruelty in the long run defeats its own purpose. When the unoffending are destroyed on suspicion, neutrality is at an end, and men are driven to arms as affording the only chance of safety.—Since the days of CORTEZ and PIZARRO, the Spaniards have enjoyed a pre-eminence in cruelty; and in the new world especially their name is associated with atrocities that have few parallels among civilized nations. To old Spain the contest in Mexico must now have become of secondary importance. While the colony is rent by such a civil war, she can reap no advantage from it. And the military, by the step they have just taken, shew that they hold her authority in very little reverence. It evidently depends upon their own forbearance, whether or not they shall assume the whole powers of the government. The Cortes have their hands full of other matters, and it must be nearly a matter of indifference to them whether Mexico is ruled by an aristocracy of Spanish Mamelukes, or by a provincial junta of representatives.

It is extremely gratifying to observe the zeal of the Black authorities in Hayti to extend and improve the system of public instruction in that island. DESSALINES, CHRISTOPHE, PETION, and BOYER, though differing widely in character and abilities, have all felt a lively interest in promoting education and knowledge among their sable countrymen. If there are any means of raising the destiny of man permanently, it must be by enlightening his mind; and at a time when a member of the British Senate is not ashamed to represent the education of the lower ranks as an *evil*, it is doubly gratifying to find a member of BOYER's Black Commission of Instruction uttering such sentiments as the following:—

"Man, indeed, deprived of education, is like a mass of inert matter, or an unfinished work, incapable of discerning between good and evil, and therefore the plaything of the ambitious, who can employ him against himself and to his own ruin; but education, by improving him, quickens and displays the faculties of his mind, completes nature's work, and forms useful citizens, who are the more valuable, in proportion as they understand their various rights and duties, as they are convinced of the respect they are bound to pay to the Supreme Author of every thing, to the laws, to those who administer the laws, and as they practise the duties which citizens owe to each other."

Which of the two is barbarian—the black or the white?

The constitutional system gathers strength and security in Spain, in spite of all the machinations of its enemies. But while he kingdom is full of priests and inquisitors, and while these have an ignorant and credulous population to work upon, the country cannot be entirely quiet. Since the partisan MERINO has been subdued, and no real event is left these incendiaries to build their speculations on, two plots have been got up, which are as magnificent, on paper as Dr. WATSON's Tower-plot in this country, except that the stocking full of ammunition is wanting. One of these is a plot to convert Spain into a republic,—the object of the other is to revolutionise France, by collecting an army of French exiles in Saragossa, crossing the Pyrenees, and proclaiming the constitution of 1791. To explain the means prepared for executing these grand schemes would be to expose the inventors to ridicule; and accordingly the Spanish plot-makers wiser than their brethren in England, leave the details involved in mystery.—*Scotsman.*

The British Empire.—The population of Great Britain, at the census in 1811, was 11,800,000, exclusive of the army and navy, then about 500,000. From the returns, so far as published under the present census, it appears the increase is about 15 per cent. This will make the population of Great Britain at present to be 14,000,000 of souls. Ireland contains 6,500,000 people, making the population of the Britain dominions in Europe 20,500,000. The population of our North American possessions cannot be less than 1,500,000; the population of the West India colonies, 900,000, Africa, about 130,000; in the Mediterranean, 150,000; colonies and dependencies in Asia, 2,040,000; and in our extensive territories in the East Indies perhaps 70,000,000 of souls. The whole population of the British empire will, at that rate, contain about 95,220,000 of souls. The Russian, the next highest in the scale of civilized nations, contains 50,000,000; France about 30,000,000; and Austria an equal number. The Roman empire, in all its glory, contained 120,000,000, one half of whom were slaves. When we compare its situation with that of the British empire, in power, wealth, resources, and industry—the arts, sciences, commerce, and agriculture, the preponderance of the latter in the scale of nations and empires is great and most remarkable. The tonnage employed in the merchant service is about 2,640,000 tons for Great Britain; the exports 51,000,000l. (including 11,000,000 foreign and colonial); and imports, 36,000,000l. The navy during the last war, consisted of 1000 ships of war, the seamen at present in the merchant service are about 174,000; the gross revenue of the state, 57,000,000l. The capital of the empire contains 1,200,000 persons, the same number which Rome contained in the days of her greatest strength. The value of fixed or land-property in Great Britain, as calculated by Mr. Pitt, in 1797, was 1'600,000,000l., and it may now be fairly taken at 2,000,000,000l. The cotton manufactures of the country are immense, and reach, in the exports, to 20,000,000l. nearly one half of the whole. In short, taking every thing into consideration, the British empire, in power and strength, may be stated as the greatest that ever existed on earth, as it far surpasses them all in knowledge, moral character, and worth. On her dominions the sun never sets: before his evening rays leave the spires of Quebec, his morning beams have shone three hours on Port Jackson, and while sinking from the waters of Lake Superior, his eye opens upon the mouths of the Ganges.

Madrid, Sept. 22.—Their Majesties returned to the capital this evening from San Ildefonso. The troops of the garrison and the national militia were drawn out to line the streets from the date of St. Vincent. The immense crowd which had assembled to witness his Majesty's entrance, and the loud demonstrations of the joy of the citizens at seeing their Sovereign among them, rendered this event more interesting and brilliant.

Cortes.—First Preparatory Sitting, Sept. 22.—The Sitting being opened at eleven o'clock, Senor Calatrava, President of the Permanent Deputation, delivered the following speech:

GENTLEMEN.—The Permanent Deputation participates, in the highest degree, in the joy which this day animates all good Spaniards, at seeing the illustrious representatives of the nation again assembled in this august place, to gather new laurels in the career of liberty and glory.

"The paternal solicitude of the King, conformably to his generous sentiments, has promoted the convocation of the Extraordinary Cortes, for the affairs of which you are already informed, which are so interesting to the public welfare; and in proportion as his Majesty has acquired new claims to the love and gratitude of the heroic people whom he governs, the most sacred duty is imposed upon us not to avoid any sacrifice or exertion to correspond with such honourable confidence.

"The enemies of the Liberty of Nations will be again undeceived by the sincere union of a Monarch with his subjects, and by the order and tranquillity with which we meet for the third time.

"In the three months that have intervened, the Constitutional System has proceeded in its majestic march, and all the artifices of the favourites of despotism, within and without the kingdom, have been unable to turn it aside. If there have been some partial oscillations, they are either such as are only a sign of health in free people or they have served as they have always done, while the machinations of a few were disappointed, to shew with greater splendour the rectitude, the wisdom, and the love of public order which characterise true Spaniards. Let us congratulate ourselves, Gentlemen, and give thanks to Divine Providence which confers on us so many blessings, and let us proceed to discharge our functions to the advantage of this country, which is so worthy of being happy, in spite of those who would wish to see it torn by civil war and anarchy. To the services which you have done the king and the country, in the two last Sessions, you are going to add others in the present which opens an ample field to your talents and your virtues. You have performed much, but still remains. Europe has its eye on you: the Spanish nation, which has confided its destinies to you, hopes every thing from you, and this hope must not be disappointed. No; it will not be disappointed. You have in hands the only means capable of realizing it, and no difficulty or labour will be able to check you.

"Complete your work, then, respectable Legislators, and always bear in mind, that besides the fate of our fellow citizens, the credit of liberal institutions, and the cause of humanity, in a great measure, depend upon you."

After the speeches was ended, the usual formalities were entered upon, as prescribed by the Constitution.

The following remarks on the convocation of the Extraordinary Cortes appear in the *UNIVERSAL* of the 21st and 23d ult.

Two remarkable circumstances unite at the present meeting of the legitimate representatives of the Spanish nation.

On the one hand, the ambition of some foreign Cabinets, and the want of foresight or of good faith in others, have prepared a European crisis, which must produce a great influence on the fortunes of all nations. This, therefore, is a favourable moment for the fathers of their country to profit by the distraction of the implacable enemies of our liberty, and to employ in consolidating our institutions, the time granted them, by the ambition of those who, if they possessed peace, would labour with the greatest ardour in destroying them.

On the other hand, the presence of the august National Congress in the capital of the kingdom, at a time when the minds

of men are not yet recovered from a temporary effervescence, will clear up all doubts, will unite all opinions, will cause the general wish of the nation to be realised, will destroy for ever the criminal hopes of the enemies of our liberty, and will render invulnerable the sacred Code, the object of European admiration, and in it support the glory, the independence, and the prosperity of Spain.

It is said that the Serviles are exceedingly gratified with the measures adopted within these few days by the Government, against the disturbers of public order; and we are even told, that some of them already begin to cry victory. Should this be true, to the charges which we have hitherto made against these perturbators, we shall have to add, that of giving encouragement to the implacable enemies of our liberty. But they will find themselves as much deceived in their present hopes as they have been with respect to all the others they have flattered themselves with since the commencement of our regeneration. Can these drivellers believe, that because the authorities have repressed excesses they must run to the extreme of servilism? Do they not know that true liberty, the constitutional liberty which we have sworn to defend, is consolidated by order, and is equally removed from anarchy and despotism? Do they not perceive that by punishing excesses the Government is defending the Constitution which they wish destroyed?—Had the Government conceived so criminal a project as to attack the Constitution, the most certain means that could be employed would have been to tolerate the disorders and leave unpunished the attempts against authority, because thus the name of liberty would become odious, and many would prefer the despotism of an absolute Sovereign to anarchy, which is the most insupportable of all despots.

From the DIARIO CONSTITUCIONAL of Corunna.

The operation of the system experiences at every turn impediments and embarrassments. Servilism, in order to aim its shafts with more certainty against liberty, assumes in many places, the disguise of an interest for the people and the religion which they venerate, and thereby endeavours to discredit the most prudent measures of the Cortes, and to cast odium on the representatives of the nation. One of the intrigues which we hitherto have not noticed is the letting of the half tithe at a rate infinitely below the true value, and then setting up a cry that the decree of the Cortes, which suppresses the other moiety, must by reducing the Clergy to the greatest misery, and depriving public worship of the funds necessary for its support, leave the faithful without spiritual food, the youth without instruction, and the towns without temples. The mischief is, that the people listen to these delusions, and believe that there is some foundation in complaints made solely because those who fabricate them know that there is now an end of the undue wealth they enjoyed, and the pleasures in which they spent a worthless and idle life, while the poor peasant or unfortunate artisan could with difficulty obtain, by the hardest toil, a morsel of black bread to comfort his family, or a few rags to cover their nakedness.

If the half-tithe be disturbed with equal justice among all the ecclesiasties entitled to share it, some will, perhaps, have reason to moderate their excessive and scandalous expenses, and to desist from the law-suits and extortions with which they oppressed the people; but on the other hand many worthy curates, who notwithstanding that they bear the burden of discharging the offices of religion, have hitherto scarcely been able to obtain food, and dress themselves decently, will now receive the reward of their virtue, and the remuneration of their labour; but for this purpose it is necessary that the complaints should be heard of those who are likely to be sacrificed, as heretofore, through the intrigues of the superior clergy, and those of their party. It is also necessary, in cases in which it may be discovered that the reparation is not justly made, that means be taken to remedy such injustice.

Spanish Finance.—The Madrid papers state, that according to the accounts received by the Junta of Public Credit up to the 31st of August, the sales of property in the provinces for the extinction of the national debt amounted to 1092 from monasteries

and other suppressed establishments. The estimated value is 74,569,109 reals, and there have been remitted 136,507,128 reals (or about £1,365,000 Sterling). Thus the sales have produced about double their estimate.

Portugal.—A Lisbon mail arrived yesterday evening, with papers to the 24th ult. The following are extracts:

Lisbon, Sept. 15.—There are in the course of our lives, happy situations, in which the heart of man seems to groan under the weight of the satisfaction which he feels, while a delicious delirium at the same time leaves the mind as it were without the faculty of expressing the felicity which it enjoys. Such was our situation on the share we took on this happy day, and in the general satisfaction such, without doubt, was that of all the heroic inhabitants of this capital; such the impression on the minds of all men, of whatever nation they may be, who feel the dignity of their rights, and who were witnesses of the enthusiasm with which this auspicious day was solemnized. Auspicious and happy day, in which patriotism, reason, and honour moved the worthy military of this city to follow the example of their brave comrades in the immortal city of Oporto,—the deserving champions of our liberties, to associate themselves with the first authors of our political regeneration. Happy day, on which such noble sentiments consolidated the great work, driving away frightful despotism, and planting the majestic Tree of Liberty, which was watered only by tears of pleasure, and which no drop of blood has defiled—a day on which the noblest revolution recorded in history was accomplished, and which a year ago excited the admiration of all Europe.

Here follow very long accounts of the various demonstrations of the public joy, and the ceremonies observed on the occasion. The crowds of spectators were immense, in whose presence the King, surrounded by the Clergy and by the Senate (which took on itself the direction and expense of the festival), laid the first stone of the Monument which is to be erected in the Rocio, to give a grand lesson to posterity, and to announce to it the epoch when the Portuguese nation rose from unmerited slavery to liberty, and to the legitimate exercise of its imprescriptible rights. The numerous troops assembled on the occasion, under General Sepulveda, made a most splendid appearance. After the ceremony of laying the stone was over, and the King was retiring, the troops fired a general salute, accompanied by the acclamations of the people, and three distinct vivas! to the Constitutional King, to the Cortes, and to the Constitution. The troops afterwards passed in parade before the Veranda of the Palace, where his Majesty stood.

The troops amounted to 8,000 men. General Sepulveda and his staff then went to the Palace, to pay their respects to the King.

A splendid entertainment, at which above 400 persons were present, was celebrated by the citizens, at which the following toasts were given:

“1. The Sovereignty of the Nation, established on the memorable 15th of September.—2. The Sovereign National Congress.—3. The Constitutional King.—4. Our Transmarine Brethren.—5. The always loyal Armies of the free Portuguese nation.—6. The Portuguese who prefer death to slavery.—7. All the Founders of this great day, and the Patriotic Societies which are to create the imitators of their valour.”

All these toasts, especially the 6th, were received with loud applause. On this toast being given, patriotism seemed to animate every countenance. Only on one of the company the efforts of so grateful an impression manifested themselves in a singular manner: he remaining immovable, while the rest of the company, though preserving the strictest decorum, gave a loose to their transports. It is asserted that the singular attitude and immobility of the Illustrious Guest was the effect of the violent impression made on him by the testimonies of these heroic sentiments, and we take pleasure in believing it, because it would be a calamity, if in such a meeting, there was one individual who did not entertain the noble sentiments with which all were animated. The whole-city was illuminated, and the streets were crowded through the night.

The Cortes have been engaged in discussing various particulars relative to the government of the transmarine dominions.

Naples, Sept. 14.—The daring ravages of numerous bands of robbers have of late called imperiously for strong and decisive measures; a correspondence on the subject has taken place between this Government and Cardinal Gonsalvi, the Minister of the Pope, and it has been agreed that the two States (Rome and Naples) shall unite their utmost exertions to exterminate those banditti.—The provinces of the kingdom have been united into four districts, to each of which has been appointed a General, with absolute authority, who is to direct the operations against the banditti, and judge such as may be taken, by military law—each of these Generals is accompanied by a Commissary of the King. The civil authorities of every town, village, or hamlet, throughout the kingdom, are under very severe penalties to give in the names of all such as abscond from their habitations and take to the mountains (or as the phrase is, *si danno in campagna*); every person absconding is declared in a state of outlawry; two hundred ducats' reward are offered for the arrestation and delivering into the hands of justice of any robber, and one hundred ducats to any one who shall kill a robber,—an immunity is offered for any robber who shall kill or deliver up a comrade, or for three who shall kill or deliver up a captain of a band. Sentence of death is denounced against all such as shall be detected giving or selling provisions, or in any way harbouring or assisting the banditti.

The far greater part of these bands is composed of disabled troops and ex-patriots. The leader of one of the most daring bands was a Colonel of the Constitutional Militia; he has even gone so far as to ravage and lay under contribution whole towns and villages. A short time back he set fire to by night, and destroyed every thing that was consumable on the estate of a respectable proprietor who had thought fit to refuse his *black mail* and to resist his aggressions.

Morelli and Silvati are at present in the civil prison; and are to be tried by the civil code of the country. It is thought that they will be condemned to perpetual imprisonment in the rocks of Favignana or Pantelleria.—*Scotsman.*

King at Dinner in Dublin.—Before the Corporation of London incur any expensive preparations for the civic feast intended for his Majesty, we should recommend a reference to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, upon the probability of the King's acceptance of the invitation: if we are not misinformed, his Majesty was graciously pleased at the Lord Mayor's grand dinner in Dublin to express himself in the most confidential and condescending manner to Sir Bradley King upon a variety of topics connected with the unrivalled splendour of the feast, and the improbability that his Majesty should lose his vivid recollection of the civic display, by any future attempt to engross his attention by a similar compliment at this side of the water. We are told, indeed, that the King distinctly informed the Lord Mayor of Dublin, that the Corporation of London might invite him, but that into their hall he should never put his foot! We think it right to give the anecdote, and it comes from high authority, to spare the city purse. The Lord Mayor of Dublin might perhaps have mistaken his Majesty's expressions; and, on an occasion where so much champagne was neorked, a lapse of memory may be excused. The King might have only intended a compliment to his host, and to console him with the assurance that "none but himself should be his parallel." But as the anecdote exists, it is right our city friends should look to it.

Censor.—It will appear strange, but it is no less true, that one of the Editors of the MONITEUR exercises at the same time the functions of a Censor, and attacks in safety as a Ministerial Journalist, those whose articles he expunges as a Censor.

Editor Beau Brummel.—Mr. Brummel commonly called *Beau Brummel*, is among the English residents at Calais; and, on the King's arrival at that place, Mr. Brummel took the liberty of sending a canister of snuff and a bottle of very old Brandy, as a present, which his Majesty was pleased to accept.—Mr. Brummel has been long known as a connoisseur in snuff and snuff-boxes.

French Asiatic Society.—A number of learned men have united to form, at Paris, an Asiatic Society, the object of which is to encourage, in France, the study of the principal languages of Asia. It is their intention to procure Oriental MSS. to circulate them either by the means of printing or lithography; to have extracts or translations made of them, and to join in the publication of grammars and dictionaries, which devote themselves to the same object and with learned men who apply to the study of the Oriental languages.—25 francs per annum is to be the subscription; and many learned men are enrolled.

Bridge of Bordeaux.—The remarks of the Quarterly Review, some time since, on the Bridge of Waterloo, have produced a comparison in the French Journals, between the new Bridge of Bordeaux and that of Waterloo. The respective dimensions of both Bridges are given as follows:—

	Waterloo.	Bordeaux.
Number of arches	9	17
Total length from shore to shore	377	486.68
Total space of the arches, not comprising the thickness of the piles—metres.....	329	419.32
Span of an arch	36	26.49
Thickness of a pile	6.09	4.21
Depth of water, at low tide	3.05	7.50
Ditto, at high water.....	4.87	6.20
Ditto, at highest tides.....	7.92	13.70
Width between the parapets	12.80	14.86
Each footway	2.15	2.50
Carriage road.....	8.54	19.86
Height of parapet	1.52	1.40
Cost 24 millions francs	Cost 7 millions francs.	

The Bridge of Waterloo is constructed of granite, that at Bordeaux, of stone and brick. The Bridge of Bordeaux will be opened to the public on the 1st of January 1822.

Lyons, September 4.—Yesterday after a lady was promenading with her *Cicisbeo* on the *Quay du Rhone*. A young man heard her utter the following words:—"You no longer love me?" "I do not," replied the faithless companion. In an instant she precipitated herself into the river. Too soldiers who observed the circumstance ran to rescue her; they succeeded in getting her on land, but she was in a state of insensibility. The Gentleman did not evince the slightest emotion: and although she was in a dying state when taken out of the water, he walked away very deliberately without uttering a single word.—*Gazette de France.*

Suicides.—Two journals have bestowed a great deal of pains to investigate the cause of the increase of suicides. The *Moniteur* finds the cause in the publicity given in the newspapers to these acts of desperation,—the *Drapeau Blanc*, in the depravity of our present morals, which, to be sure, are detestable. In the first place, it is necessary to ascertain if there is really an increase in the number of suicides, bearing in mind the increase of population. Were there fewer suicides in Paris among 100,000 souls, forty years ago, than at present? It is evident, at least, that they made much less noise—a circumstance which may induce a belief that there were fewer. However this may be, plain common sense shews that suicide cannot fail to be of common occurrence, where nine gambling houses are notoriously open to the richer class, to the middling, and even to the poor; where, at the corner of every street, there is a lottery-office for the receipt of deposits upon five numbers, every one of which has three drawings in the month: formerly there was only one number with two drawings, in the course of the month. This establishment produces, annually, seventeen or eighteen millions; but if we calculate how many families they cause to become contributors to the taxes, in order to make them bear upon the indigent, who must be supported on charity, in or out of the hospitals; if we calculate how many useful members of society they transform into malefactors, which prey upon it; how many children they cause to be abandoned, at different ages, and who become thieves prostitutes, or assassins, we shall find that the 17 or 18,000 in revenue, which lotteries produce, are far from being equivalent for such mischievous consequences.—*Cour. Francaise.*